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*Hague, January* 11. *N. S.*

THIS Morning the young Count de Colmenero, Son to the Governor of the Caſtle of Milan, arriv'd here with Letters for Count de Sinzendorf and Monſieur Sinſerling, which contain a Relation of the Battel fought in Spain: The Account was wrote by Marſhal Staremberg to his Catholick Majeſty the 12th of December, and brought to Barcelona by the Count Hamilton, who was diſpatched with it from thence the 19th for Vienna, from whom the young Count de Colmenero had it as he paſſed through Milan the 30th of the ſame Month. The Marſhal's Letter is as followeth:

*SIR,*

YOUR Majeſty will have been informed by the Captain of the Catalonian Guard, of what paſſed at the Army ſince your Majeſty left it, and that the want of Proviſions had obliged us to come nearer to the Magazines we have in Arragon; whereupon we thought fit to retire between the Tagus and Tajuna, which was perform'd with Succeſs 'till we came near to Cifuentes, although the Enemy had endeavoured ſeveral times to attack our Rear, and the Country People in Caſtille had taken Arms to fall upon our Troops, and plunder our Baggage, which we prevented on all ſides with the greateſt Care imaginable.

The late Seaſon of the Year, and the Neceſſity of getting Proviſions and Forage for the Troops, obliged us to March in Columns, and by different Ways: The Engliſh Troops believing they might find ſome Proviſions in Brihuega, and ſubſiſt better there, took that Road, and halted there the 8th. The ſame Day the Enemy came up with their whole Army, and having ſurrounded them began to batter the Walls.

Before I was informed of this Accident I had given Order to all the ſeparate Bodies of Troops to come and join me, as thinking that it was very hazardous to let them march in Columns. As ſoon as I had notice of the Danger which the Engliſh were in, I made the Army march the whole Night of the 8th, and all the Day following, to endeavour to relieve them.

We arriv'd, as Night was coming on, within a League of the Town; and I immediately order'd ſome Cannon to be fired, to give Notice to the Beſieged that we were coming to their Relief. We found the Enemy drawn up in order of Battel. Our Troops which were ſhut up in Brihuega, conſiſted of eight Battalions and eight Squadrons. I thought I ought not to abandon ſo conſiderable a Body of Men, which was the reaſon that obliged me to hazard a Battel, although the Enemy's Army was much ſuperior to mine, eſpecially in Horſe; beſides that, the Ground was leſs advantageous for us than for the Enemy, we being in a Plain, and under great difficulty to form our ſelves in a Place which was open on all ſides, but it was not a time now to think of retiring. I poſted the Left Wing in a Ground which was difficult of Acceſs, and I cover'd the Right on the ſide of the Plain with ſome Battalions. I placed the Horſe behind the firſt and ſecond Line, and ſo made four Lines. In this Poſture I ſtood expecting the Enemy, who came on, and ſcarce gave me time enough to finiſh my Diſpoſition. In the mean while the Artillery play'd continually, and did conſiderable Damage on both ſides. The Enemy began their Attack in good Order, and with great Vigour, having flank'd our Right Wing in ſome Places, which however recover'd that Diſorder immediately. But our Left being entirely routed, the Enemy attack'd us in the Rear; whereupon Major-General Contrecour, with three Squadrons of the Portugueſe Horſe, having with him three Battalions of the ſecond Line, one of the Griſons, one of Babilon, and one of Report, advanced ſo ſeaſonably, and in ſo good Order, that he repulſed the Enemy. During that time our Left Wing rallied again, and the Enemy was routed both on their Right and their Left. We puſhed them above half a League, purſuing and defeating them entirely. We made our ſelves Maſters of all their Train of Artillery, and of a good number of Colours and Standards. The Slaughter was very great, and above ſix thouſand of the Enemy lay dead on the Field of Battel.

Our Troops did not trouble themſelves to make Priſoners, but kill'd all they could meet with; there were none ſpared but the Marquiſs de Thouy, ſome Brigadiers, and inferior Officers, and a very ſmall number of Soldiers.

The Enemy's Army conſiſted of thirty two Battalions and eighty Squadrons; that is to ſay, twenty Battalions which were formed out of the Remains of forty four which they had at the Battel of Saragoſſa, and twelve more which they had drawn from Eſtramadura; and forty four Squadrons which had been formed in like manner out of the Remains of ſeventy which they had at the ſame Battel, and thirty ſix others which they had alſo drawn out of Eſtramadura.

Our Army was compos'd of twenty nine Squadrons and twenty ſeven Battalions; that is to ſay, four Imperial Squadrons, two Spaniſh, one Engliſh, ten Portugueſe, ſix Dutch, and ſix Palatines. The Infantry conſiſted of fourteen Battalions of Imperialiſts, five Spaniſh, two Portugueſe, two Engliſh, two Dutch, and two Palatines. The moſt part of theſe Corps were much weakened, which could not be otherwiſe after ſo hard a Compaign, and in the Month of December. The Horſe of the Left Wing went off quite upon the firſt Shock of the Enemy, together with ſeven Battalions; ſo that I found my ſelf reduced to fight with twenty Battalions and ſixteen Squadrons, which was one to three. But God gave ſo much Courage and good Conduct to the Officers and Soldiers, that without being aſtoniſhed at the great Superiority of the Enemy, they repuls'd them, and did ſuch Actions as may almoſt paſs for Supernatural. All of them diſtinguiſh'd themſelves, but more particularly the Lieutenant-Generals Baron de Wetzel, Count d'Atalaya, and Don Antonio de Villaruet; the Major-Generals Count Eck and Hamilton, and Don Pedro d'Almaida. Theſe Gentlemen gave ſignal Proofs of their Bravery, Prudence and good Conduct. Theſe were the only Perſons that were able to act during the whole Engagement, we having loſt in the firſt Attack the Generals Belcaſtel, Frankenberg, Copi and St. Amand.

The Combat was ſo bloody, that ſeveral Times the Battalions and Squadrons charg'd by their own ſelves, their Commanders being obliged to do the Duty of Generals, in repulſing the Enemy on all ſides, as they attacked us.

I be-